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UNCLASSIFIED

STATEMENT AS TO APPROPRIATIONS
FOR
THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
1913-1915

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STATEMENT AS TO APPROPRIATIONS
FOR
THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD
1913-1914 AND 1914-1915

THE LIBRARY OF THE
SEP 19 1934
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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To the Members of the Legislature, and
The Citizens of Oklahoma.

Your attention is respectfully called to the following statement setting forth the requirements of the University of Oklahoma. The Citizens of the State undoubtedly desire that the University be developed until it is substantially equivalent to the universities of adjacent states; that it be economically and efficiently managed; and that the quality of instruction reach such standards as will prepare the sons and daughters of Oklahoma for effective service both for themselves and for the State. The purpose of this statement is to point out some of the things that should be done in order to accomplish these results.

Respectfully submitted,

STRATTON D. BROOKS

President of the University

STATEMENT

The justification for establishing and maintaining a University is that it perform a needed service for the State and for its citizens. That state universities do perform services of inestimable value is demonstrated by the records of these institutions in other states. There is no doubt that the citizens of Oklahoma desire their university to be placed as soon as possible upon an equal footing of efficiency and serviceability with the universities of adjacent states that are today the pride of those states.

In order to perform a valuable service, the University must have

- A. Suitable buildings,
- B. Ample equipment,
- C. An efficient teaching force.

The needs in each of these lines are discussed below:

A. BUILDINGS

With the exception of the Administration Building and the Law School, every one of the existing buildings is wholly inadequate for the uses to which it is put. They are for the most part temporary expedients, satisfactory for the University in its earlier days, but now largely unsuitable, and seriously over-crowded even with the present attendance. A state the size of Oklahoma should have normally about 1600 pupils attending its University, and there seems little doubt that if suitable accommodations are provided, that number will be in attendance within a very few years. If they are not provided, the students must continue to go as they are now going, to the number of more than fifteen hundred a year, to institutions outside of the State.

The following buildings are needed:

1. A Heating and Power Plant: At present the boilers are housed in a ramshackle brick building to which temporary wooden sheds are added from time to time when additional boilers are necessary. The whole plant is expensive in maintenance, unsightly in appearance, and unsatisfactory in service. Furthermore, the present plant cannot furnish heat for the new Law building which will be ready for occupancy next fall.

Unless a power and heating plant is immediately constructed, it will be impossible to maintain the work of the University, except by the expensive and unsatisfactory process of erecting additional sheds and installing temporary heating facilities.

The College of Engineering has made a carefully considered plan for a central plant so located as to serve most economically not only the existing buildings, but all buildings to be erected in the future. The cost will be approximately \$100,000.00, which is somewhat more than a strictly commercial plant would cost, because the University plant will be used also as a laboratory for experimental work in combustion. It is essential that our engineering graduates have ample

opportunity to learn by practical work how to test various kinds of boilers and engines in order that they may attack intelligently the problem of reduced cost for power in the factories in which they may later be employed.

2. A Science Hall: Proper instruction in science is such an important part of all modern progress that without it a university cannot hope to be worth maintaining. Personal examination of all the best science buildings in the country has been made and detailed plans completed, from which a fairly accurate estimate of cost has been made. This estimated cost is \$325,000.00—a large sum undoubtedly—but it must be remembered that this sum includes a large amount of special equipment absolutely essential in modern laboratories.

It is so absolutely essential that the University have immediately a modern science building sufficiently commodious to provide for present needs and future growth, that a separate document entitled "Facts about the Science Buildings of the Universities of America" has been prepared setting forth the needs of the University and showing what is being done in other states.

The following summary of the cost of buildings for science instruction in other institutions as shown in that document emphasizes the comparative lack of such facilities in the University of Oklahoma:

Institution	Number of Science Buildings	Cost of Buildings
Harvard University	7	\$1,230,000.00
Wisconsin University	6	851,000.00
Michigan University	4	610,000.00
Minnesota University	5 four of which cost	810,000.00
Pennsylvania University	5 one of which cost	500,000.00
Toronto University	3	552,000.00
Columbia University	2	890,591.00
Yale University	5 four of which cost	1,170,000.00
Cornell University	3 one of which cost	294,000.00
Illinois University	3	860,000.00
Washington University	2	423,000.00
Cincinnati University	4	600,000.00
Chicago University	2	725,000.00
Stanford University	5	
Washington University (St. Louis)	2	230,000.00
Dartmouth College	3	207,000.00
Indiana University	4	279,000.00
Ohio University	3	245,000.00
Case School of Applied Science	2	137,000.00
Kansas University	3	173,000.00
Missouri University	2	190,000.00

Institution	Number of Science Buildings	Cost of Buildings
Colorado University	3	280,000.00
OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY	1	35,000.00

3. **An Auditorium and Fine Arts Building:** The largest assembly room of the University will hold approximately half of the students now in attendance. Consequently, those important functions of a university having much to do with the inspiration and moral uplift of the student body are seriously hampered. The University also loses the valuable results that would come from general assemblies of students to hear addresses of prominent men and women; nor can it invite any but the smaller educational conventions to meet at the University. The loss to the State though intangible, is nevertheless not negligible. Furthermore, the University is dependent upon the weather for the conduct of commencement exercises and other assemblies of such general interest to the citizens that they come in large numbers.

The School of Fine Arts is now occupying rooms in the Administration Building that are very much needed for classes in the College of Arts and Sciences. Moving the School of Fine Arts to the Auditorium Building would not only provide that school with more suitable accommodations but would allow of the proper accommodation of the increasing number of pupils in the College of Arts and Sciences. Additional room for the College of Arts and Sciences can also be provided in the present Science Hall as soon as the new one is completed. Both of these expansions will be necessary within two years.

The detailed plans have not been sufficiently completed to enable an accurate estimate of cost to be made, but it is clear that a suitable building of sufficient size to provide for both present and future needs will cost between \$60,000.00 and \$100,000.00.

4. **A President's House.** The President of the University is in duty bound to contribute in large measure to that part of the students' university education arising from extra-class activities. To perform these duties properly requires a house adapted to such a purpose. The difficulty of renting or selling such a house precludes the possibility of its private construction. In recognition of these conditions, many universities and colleges provide a house for the president. Similar provision should be made here.

5. **A Gymnasium.** The Gymnasium is a temporary wooden structure. It is at present used to its utmost capacity, and with the prospective increase in students of the next two years, it will unquestionably be entirely inadequate. The same exercise room is used for both men and women, the men having it three days in the week and the women two days. This makes it very difficult to find hours

for extra classes and for special work. Under the present situation, students whose physical condition demands special care are often not able to secure it. The health of the students is of great importance, and provision for its protection must be made at an early date.

6. A Library. The Carnegie Library has served its purpose very satisfactorily during the years since its construction. The University, however, should ultimately have a substantial fire-proof library with several times the capacity of the present building. The books now in the library are worth more than the building itself, and in case of a fire it is not likely that many of them could be saved. It has taken years of time and labor and a considerable amount of money to build up this library, and the books ought to be better protected.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS

Estimates of cost have been made only for those buildings the refusal of which will seriously hamper the work of the University. The approximate cost will be as follows:

Heating and Power Plant.....	\$100,000.00
Science Building.....	325,000.00
Auditorium and Fine Arts Building	75,000.00
Total.....	\$500,000.00

It is urgently recommended that an appropriation of \$500,000.00 for buildings be made but that the amount to be devoted to each building be not specifically named in order to allow any saving made in the construction of one to be devoted to the improvement of the others, and with the hope that \$15,000.00, or as much thereof as may be necessary, may be saved for the purpose of erecting a president's house.

In considering the above needs, it should be borne in mind that even though ordered by this Legislature the buildings cannot be completed for occupancy much under two years and possibly not within a longer period. In the meantime, the attendance at the University will have increased and the present over-crowded conditions will be emphasized.

It should be remembered also that whether these buildings are constructed now or at a later date, the money will undoubtedly be secured by means of bonds and the difference between constructing them now or later is primarily only one of interest for the intervening years. The advantage of immediate construction is that the students of the University during these intervening years will receive the best instruction available and that the University will sooner become the serviceable institution that the citizens hope it will become.

The number, condition and cost of the existing buildings is shown in Table 1.

TABLE I. NUMBER, COST, AND CONDITION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

Name	Erected	Size in feet	Construction	First Cost	Present Value	Fire & I. Insurance	Departments Using
Administration Building	1911	197x71 1-2	3 story and basement, brick and concrete, composition roof	\$200 000	\$200 000	\$148 000	Arts & Sciences, Fine Arts School, Administration Offices
Science Hall	1904	63x125	2 story and basement, brick and stone metal roof	35 000	30 000	28 000	Science Laboratories, Public Health Dept.
Library	1904	80x100	2 story and basement, brick and stone metal roof	arnegie Don. 30 000	30 000	26 400	Library, Law School
Engineering Building	1910	160 1-2x38	2 story, brick, concrete floor, composition roof	14 000	20 000	16 000	College of Engineering
Gymnasium	1904	100x100	1 story, frame, shingle roof		7 000	5 600	Gymnasium
Building E	1904	48x86	1 story, frame, metal roof		2 000	1 600	Geological Survey
Print Shop	1904	48x86	1 story, frame, metal roof		2 000	1 600	Print Shop
Medical Building	1904	24x92	1 story, frame, shingle roof		1 000	800	Anatomy
Power House	1903	40x40	1 story, brick, composition roof		1 000	500	Power House
Carpenter Shop	1909	24x50	1 story, frame, shingle roof		500		Carpenter Shop
Tool Room	1909	20x30	1 story, frame, shingle roof		40		Tool Room
Lumber and Storage R	1902	20x40	1 story, frame, shingle roof		40		Storage Room

Law Building—Under construction, contract price for building and fixtures \$125,000.

BUILDINGS RENTED FOR THE USE OF THE UNIVERSITY

Opera House, Norman, Oklahoma. Rented by the year for \$1000.

Medical School and Hospital, 317-325 East 4th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, includes two brick buildings one of which is a two story building used by the Medical School, the other a two story and basement building used as a Hospital and Clinical Laboratory. Annual rental of \$6000.

B. EQUIPMENT

The situation with reference to equipment is especially serious. To pay a man two dollars per day to dig ditches and refuse to expend seventy-five cents for a spade for him to use is no more wasteful than to pay a man \$1800.00 per year to teach physics and refuse to supply him with the equipment necessary to make his instruction effective.

Carefully detailed estimates of the permanent equipment and current supplies highly essential for the conduct of each department have been made. The amount requested for the purchase of supplies and equipment for the next biennial period is discussed on page 15.

C. TEACHING FORCE

Even with the best of buildings amply equipped, the University can perform valuable service only when it has a body of thoroughly qualified teachers surrounded by conditions most favorable for the best work. The essential conditions are that the appointment and retention of teachers be based solely upon their professional preparation and technical equipment for their special work, and be wholly free from personal or partisan considerations.

The action of the State Board of Education in granting teachers permanent tenure of office, and the avowed policy of allowing the president of the University to make appointments solely with reference to proficiency, has already done much to improve the situation, and if public sentiment is sufficiently strong to guarantee the continuance of these policies, the University will be able to do much better work than it has done in recent years.

Salaries must be sufficient to remove from teachers the necessity of giving attention to other work in order to make a livelihood, and must be fairly equivalent to the salaries paid for similar work in similar institutions. The salaries paid teachers in the University are much lower than the salaries paid county officials in the State, and are at present considerably below the salaries paid in the universities of adjacent states as is shown in Table II.

TABLE II
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SALARIES AT VARIOUS
STATE UNIVERSITIES

(Taken from 1910 report of the U. S. Bureau of Education)

State	Professors		Associate Professors		Assistant Professors		Instructors	
	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Arizona	\$2200	\$1800	\$1680	\$----	\$1600	\$1500	\$1300	\$1000
Arkansas	2500	2000	1800	1500	1400	1200	1200	900
California	5000	2000	3000	2000	2400	1200	1600	200
Colorado	2500	1600	-----	-----	1400	1200	1000	800
Idaho	2000	1800	1700	1600	1500	1400	1200	-----
Illinois	4000	2500	3000	2100	2500	1800	2200	600
Indiana	2600	1800	1600	1500	1300	1000	1300	650
Iowa	4400	1700	2600	1500	1800	1100	1400	800
Kansas	2250	-----	1700	-----	1300	-----	900	-----
Michigan	3500	2500	2200	2000	1800	1600	1400	900
Minnesota	3700	2000	3000	1000	2250	1400	1700	600
Missouri	3000	1400	-----	-----	2000	1400	1800	600
Montana	2250	1800	-----	-----	1800	1200	1200	1000
Nebraska	3000	1500	1600	1200	1500	1000	1200	600
Nevada	2400	1800	1800	1500	1500	1200	1200	600
New Mexico	1500	-----	1200	-----	1000	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota	3500	2500	2500	2200	2000	1400	1500	1000
Ohio University	2500	2000	1700	1200	1200	1000	1000	850
Ohio State Univ.	4000	2000	2000	1200	1600	900	1300	600
OKLAHOMA	2000	1500	1700	1500	1600	1200	1200	900
Oregon	2500	1600	-----	-----	1600	1200	1200	600
South Dakota	1860	1420	-----	-----	-----	1200	1200	600
Texas	3000	2500	2750	2000	2000	1600	1800	900
Utah	2500	1800	2100	1750	1700	1300	1250	-----
Washington	2700	2000	2000	2000	1900	1500	1500	800
Wisconsin	4000	2000	2500	2000	2200	1400	2000	800
Wyoming	2000	-----	1800	1500	1500	-----	1400	800

The financial condition of the State, however, scarcely warrants at the present time any substantial increase in salaries. An examination of the detailed estimates for salaries in Table III, page 12, will show that the increase in the salary schedule is very slight and is accounted for by the necessity of adjusting salaries in such a way that men of equal rank and equal terms of service shall have approximately equal salaries, and by the necessity of adding new teachers to take care of the increasing number of students.

Statement as to Appropriations

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SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE

In addition to the \$500,000.00 for buildings, recommended above, the University needs for support and maintenance the following amounts:

For the year 1913-1914	\$354,667.40
For the year 1914-1915	283,105.30
Total	<u>\$637,772.70</u>

The details on which these amounts are based are shown in columns IV and V of Table III.

TABLE III. Expenditures 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, and Amounts Needed for 1913-14, 1914-15

I. Salaries of Teaching Force:					
	I 1910-1911	II 1911-1912	III 1912-1913	IV 1913-1914	V 1914-1915
A. College of Arts and Sciences	\$47202.55	\$44756.93	\$48350.00	\$53080.00	\$57480.00
B. School of Pharmacy	1939.96	1491.66	2080.00	2513.33	3413.33
C. School of Law	7193.23	11775.80	12383.52	12540.00	12540.00
D. School of Fine Arts	8683.48	9373.24	8878.34	9520.00	10420.00
E. School of Medicine	9020.77	14259.02	16834.00	21540.00	21540.00
F. College of Engineering	6974.24	7716.62	8560.00	9160.00	10060.00
G. Library	1615.00	2025.00	1643.33	2750.00	2750.00
H. Physical Training	3142.18	2998.65	3470.00	4470.00	4470.00
I. State Laboratories	-----	2540.00	1970.00	2136.67	3036.67
J. Summer School	1841.25	2100.00	4000.00	5000.00	6000.00
Total for Salaries of Teaching Force	\$87,612.66	\$99,036.92	\$108,169.19	\$122,710.00	\$131,710.00
II. Administration and General Expenses:					
A. Salaries of Officers	\$11850.00	\$ 6724.98	\$10783.33	\$10900.00	\$10900.00
B. Clerks, Stenographers and Assistants	2597.31	2612.88	3972.00	4277.00	4277.00
C. Postage, freight, travel, etc.	5987.94	5134.91	7600.00	7600.00	7600.00
D. Insurance	746.86	1588.43	400.00	4000.00	637.00
E. Publication	1430.00	1620.00	1680.00	1680.00	1680.00
F. Supplies and permanent equipment	21344.11	36689.62	28500.00	95488.60	57280.30
G. Incidental	1376.86	1155.71	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Total for Administration Expenses	\$45,333.08	\$55,526.53	\$53,935.33	\$124,945.60	\$83,374.30
III. Operation and Maintenance of Plant:					
A. Salaries of Engineers, Janitors, etc.	\$ 4447.96	\$ 5018.80	\$ 6922.00	\$ 8995.00	\$ 8995.00
B. Laborers' wages	1270.39	2568.18	2500.00	3000.00	3000.00
C. Light, Heat & Power(a) Perm. equip. (b) Current expenses	2876.78	7106.03	1500.00	-----	-----
D. Repairs and general upkeep	7959.40	6336.52	4000.00	5000.00	5000.00
E. Rent	779.00	10366.61	6000.00	7000.00	7000.00
Total for operation of Plant	\$17,333.53	\$32,229.44	\$27,922.00	\$30,995.00	\$30,995.00

TABLE III (Continued)

DISCUSSION OF ESTIMATES

An examination of Table III shows the following:

I. Expenditures for Salaries of Teaching Force

	Total	Increase	Percentage of Increase
1910-1911	\$ 87,612.66	-----	-----
1911-1912	99,036.92	\$ 11,424.26	13.1
1912-1913	108,169.19	9,132.27	9.2
1913-1914	122,710.00	14,540.81	13.4
1914-1915	131,710.00	9,000.00	7.3

The percentage of increase in salaries of the teaching force is a normal one made necessary for the reasons set forth on page 9.

II. Under Administration and General Expenses, two items show substantial increases.

a. Insurance (Item D). This increase is due to the fact that the insurance policies are written for two years, most of them expiring in 1913-1914, and by the fact that the new Law School Building will be completed in that year. There is reasonable doubt as to the wisdom of carrying insurance on modern fire-proof buildings such as the Administration Building and the Law School Building, especially when the heating plant is not in the building. If these buildings were not insured, the amount required for insurance could be considerably reduced.

b. Supplies and Permanent Equipment (Item F). This item shows a radical increase. The importance of proper equipment has been stated on page 9 and cannot be over-emphasized. To teach bacteriology without microscopes, or botany without adequate facilities for the growth and preparation of illustrative material, is the height of wastefulness. A radical increase in the appropriation for supplies and equipment is the only true economy, for by this expenditure the value and effectiveness of the University can be increased many fold. The amount requested is based on careful detailed estimates made by the heads of the respective departments as shown below:

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Departmental Estimates—1913-14, 1914-15

F. Supplies and Permanent Equipment:

(1) Department:	1913-1914	1914-1915
Anatomy	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00
Bacteriology	1125.55	754.25
Botany	3166.90	1625.00
Chemistry	3500.00	3900.00
Civil Engineering	1320.00	700.00
Drawing	200.00	200.00
Electrical Engineering	18350.00	4350.00
English	180.00	-----
Fine Arts	6600.00	6600.00
German	100.00	50.00
Geology	3292.00	3292.00
Greek	125.00	125.00
History	87.50	87.50
Latin	60.75	60.75
Library	5787.00	-----
Mathematics	50.00	50.00
Mechanical Engineering	4400.00	4400.00
Medicine	24074.00	11735.00
Pathology	1211.30	606.30
Pharmacy	882.50	300.00
Physical Training	1401.10	1484.50
Physics	7400.00	5600.00
Physiology	1300.00	300.00
Political Science	100.00	100.00
Printing	1700.00	1700.00
Psychology	300.00	710.00
Public Health Laboratories	1600.00	1900.00
Romance Languages	300.00	300.00
School of Teaching	200.00	150.00
Shops	1100.00	1100.00
Sociology and Economics	350.00	350.00
Zoology	1625.00	1150.00
(2) Furniture and Fixtures	3000.00	3000.00
	<u>92488.60</u>	<u>\$54280.30</u>
Total	\$95,488.60	\$57,280.30

III. Under Operation and Maintenance of Plant the total is less than the expenditures for 1911-1912 and but slightly in excess of the expenditures of 1912-1913. The increase is caused mainly by the

necessity of providing heat and janitor service for the new Law School Building.

IV. Under Additional Items are included several special needs of the University, of which the explanation is as follows:

A. Repairs and Improvements.

The appropriation for the Administration Building was insufficient to complete that building. A proper lighting system is absolutely essential. A clock and telephone system will save much time and greatly improve the efficiency of the University.

The lighting facilities of the Library should be improved in order to protect the eyesight of the students, and the building is in serious need of repairs.

Sidewalks are urgently needed to replace the mud puddles through which the students must wade after each rain, and many trees lost during the preceding dry years should be replaced.

For more than a year the present Science Hall has been made safe for occupancy only by temporary expedients. Its further use is possible only if it is made absolutely safe for occupancy.

The City Council of Norman has voted to pave two streets leading to the University, and the street along the front of the campus. One-half the cost of the latter street will fall upon the University. The pavement should also be continued to the University buildings.

Additional water mains for fire protection have been demanded by the insurance companies, and their installation should not be longer delayed. If they are not installed the increase in insurance rates will ultimately cost more than the installation of the water mains.

B. Library Books.

With the appropriation of \$125,000.00 made by the last Legislature, a Law School Building is being erected that is one of the best in the United States. The contract includes all needed equipment excepting a library. The necessity of a library is so self-evident as to need no argument. An appropriation of \$15,000.00 for the purpose, omitted from the appropriation by the last Legislature, should be granted at this time.

The Medical School has practically no library. The efficiency of the school demands that a suitable library be provided.

The books in the general library have been well selected, but the number and variety of them must be increased. A class of 150 in history, for example, cannot be referred to the same book, unless several copies are in the Library. The loss of time caused by students waiting for books is very great and is one of the most serious drawbacks of the University. The amounts asked for in each of the two

years are based upon the estimates of heads of departments as to the books essential to the proper teaching of their respective subjects.

C. New Departments.

Any one familiar with the enormous service done in extension work by such universities as Wisconsin will need no argument as to the desirability of inaugurating similar work in the University of Oklahoma. There are but few state universities that are not expending much more than the \$15,000.00 per year that is requested for this purpose. This amount, however, seems to be all that can be wisely expended until the initial organization has been perfected.

The University now conducts most of the courses necessary for journalism and for commerce and industry. The moderate sums asked for will enable the University to add technical courses in these subjects that will prepare a large number of its students for more satisfactory service in their chosen life work.

RECOMMENDATION AS TO APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE

Table III shows that the University needs } for support and maintenance	1913-14 \$354,667.40	1914-15 \$283,105.30
The University asks for appropriations as follows:	\$300,000.00	\$250,000.00
Deficit	\$54,667.40	\$33,105.30

These deficits will be met by revenues from lands and trust funds as indicated below.

REVENUES FROM LANDS

The University receives revenues from lands from three sources: (a) Section Thirteen Fund; (b) New College Fund; and (c) Section 36-9-3. The estimated revenue from each of these three sources during the next biennial period is as follows:

A. Section Thirteen Fund

The approximate revenue from the Section Thirteen Fund and its distribution among the various institutions entitled to share therein is shown below:

INCOME

Cash on hand January 1, 1913, from rentals	\$ 89,872.69
Estimated rentals January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914	100,000.00
Estimated rentals January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915	100,000.00
Total	\$289,872.69

The University News-Letter

Distribution

In accordance with Section I, Article II, Chapter 34, Session Laws 1907-1908:

		1913-1914	1914-1915	Total
A. One-third to the University and the University Preparatory School [Tonkawa]				
1.	The University [5-8 of 1-3]	\$30,195.07	\$30,195.07	\$60,390.14
2.	The University Preparatory School at Tonkawa [3-8 of 1-3]	18,117.05	18,117.04	36,234.09
B. One-third to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and to the Colored Agricultural and Normal University				
1.	The Agricultural and Mechanical College [9-10 of 1,3]	43,480.90	43,480.91	86,961.81
2.	The Colored Agricultural and Normal University [1-10 of 1-3]	4,831.21	4,831.21	9,662.42
C. One-third to the Normal Schools				
1.	The Central Normal School [1-6 of 1-3]	8,052.02	8,052.02	16,104.04
2.	The Northwestern Normal School [1-6 of 1-3]	8,052.02	8,052.02	16,104.04
3.	The East Central Normal School [1-6 of 1-3]	8,052.02	8,052.02	16,104.04
4.	The Southwestern Normal School [1-6 of 1-3]	8,052.02	8,052.02	16,104.04
5.	The Southeastern Normal School [1-6 of 1-3]	8,052.02	8,052.02	16,104.04
6.	The Northeastern Normal School [1-6 of 1-3]	8,052.02	8,052.02	16,104.04
Total				\$289,872.69

B. New College Fund

In accordance with Section 1, Article V, Chapter 28, Session Laws of 1909, 250,000 acres of New College land were granted to the University. The income from these lands is as follows:

I. Permanent Fund.

The cash on hand January 1, 1913, from sale of land belonging to the University was \$15,060.17. The income from the permanent fund is as follows:

Interest on hand January 1, 1913	599.52
Estimated interest from January 1, 1913 to January 1, 1914, at 5 per cent	753.00

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Estimated interest from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915, at 5 per cent		753.00
Sub Total		\$2,105.52
II. Interest on deferred payments on land sold.		
Interest accrued to January 1, 1913		\$7,396.13
Estimated interest from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914		7,411.51
Estimated interest from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915		7,211.60
Sub Total		\$22,019.24
III. Rentals of unsold lands.		
Cash on hand January 1, 1913 [\$10,200.75 less proportion- ate cost of administration \$389.33]		9,811.42
Estimated rentals January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914 ..		5,432.38
Estimated rentals January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915 ..		5,432.38
Sub Total		\$20,676.18

The revenues of the University from the New College Fund will therefore be approximately as follows:

	1913-1914	1914-1915	Total
I. Interest on permanent fund	\$ 1,352.52	\$ 753.00	\$ 2,105.52
II. Interest on deferred payments	14,807.64	7,211.60	22,019.24
III. Rentals on unsold lands	15,243.80	5,432.38	20,676.18
Total	\$31,403.96	\$13,396.98	\$44,800.94

This total will be reduced by the cost of management. A separate appropriation is made for the cost of administering the Section Thirteen Fund and similar provision should be made for the administration of the New College Fund, especially since both funds are managed by the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Since the revenues from the New College Fund for other State schools depend upon the sale and rental of the particular lands assigned to them, no statement of these revenues is made here.

C. Section Thirty-six—Nine—Three

By Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1907, 34 United States Statutes, at Large, part one, page 932 and accepted by Section 3, Article XV, Chapter 5, Session Laws of 1907-1908, section thirty-six, township nine north, range three west of the Indian Meridian, Cleveland County, was granted to the University.

The revenues from this section available during the next two years will be as follows:

Rent from January 1, 1910 to January 1, 1911	\$1,233.33
Rent from January 1, 1911 to January 1, 1912	1,225.00
Rent from January 1, 1912 to January 1, 1913	1,205.00
Rent from January 1, 1913 to January 1, 1914	1,200.00
Rent from January 1, 1914 to January 1, 1915	1,200.00
Total	\$6,063.33

This amount will be slightly increased by interest on deferred

payments. The approximate amount available for each year of the biennial period will be as follows:

For the year 1913-1914.....	\$3,663.33
For the year 1914-1915.....	2,400.00

SUMMARY OF REVENUES FROM LAND

	1913-1914	1914-1915
Section Thirteen Fund.....	\$ 30,195.07	\$ 30,195.07
New College Fund.....	31,403.96	13,396.98
Section 36—9—3.....	3,663.33	2,400.00
Total.....	\$ 65,262.36	\$ 45,992.05

GENERAL SUMMARY

	1913-1914	1914-1915
Appropriations requested.....	\$300,000.00	\$250,000.00
Land Revenues.....	65,262.36	45,992.05
Total.....	\$365,262.36	\$295,992.05
Needs of the University.....	354,667.40	283,105.30
Excess.....	\$ 10,594.96	\$12,886.18

It appears from this summary that the apparent revenues will exceed the stated needs of the University by \$10,554.96 in 1913-1914, and by \$12,886.18 in 1914-1915.

Since the amounts stated above as revenues from lands are maximums and may be reduced by deferred payments and other items, and since on the other hand the estimates of expenditures are minimums that in some cases will probably be necessarily increased, the actual differences will be much less than the amounts named, and offer a reasonable margin of variation. Should any actual saving occur, it may well be devoted to additional library and laboratory equipment or to the extension work of the University.

EFFECT ON TAXATION

The University is mindful of the urgent necessity of reducing taxation, but nevertheless feels justified in asking for an increased appropriation. The effect of this increase should be made clear.

On the tax bill of a citizen of Norman, the following appears:

Valuation	State Tax	County Tax	School Tax	Total
\$1000.00	\$2.26	\$18.44	\$8.04	\$28.74

The appropriation for the University is less than one-twentieth of the total State tax. The amount of tax paid by this citizen for the support of the University was, therefore, 11 3-10 cents. On the basis of the appropriations asked for during the next biennium, the tax per

\$1000 of assessed valuation for the University would be 22 6-10 cents in 1913-1914 and 18 8-10 cents in 1914-1915.

An examination of the above tax bill will show that the opportunity to reduce appreciably the rate of taxation does not lie in the field of the State tax, and in so far as it does lie in this field no citizen mindful of the future welfare of the youth of the State would desire to reduce the efficiency of the University. True economy here does not lie in reducing the amount expended but rather in providing for its expenditure in such a way as to insure the best results.

COMPARISON WITH TAX LEVIES OF OTHER STATES

An examination of the appropriations made by other states shows that the University of Oklahoma receives less per capita of population than is granted in most states in which conditions are fairly comparable.

TABLE IV

Showing amount per capita of population of state appropriations for state universities.

I. States Having over a Million Population

State University	Population [1910]	State Appropriation [1911]	Amount per Capita
Minnesota.....	2,075,708	\$ 929,662	\$0.448
Wisconsin.....	2,333,860	1,013,765	0.434
Nebraska.....	1,191,214	395,960	0.339
California.....	2,377,549	790,017	0.332
Washington.....	1,141,990	313,811	0.274
Michigan.....	2,810,173	659,287	0.234
Kansas.....	1,690,949	368,978	0.218
Iowa.....	2,224,771	328,698	0.147
Missouri.....	3,293,335	473,629	0.140
Illinois.....	5,638,591	663,000	0.117
Ohio.....	4,767,121	496,521	0.104
OKLAHOMA.....	1,657,155	150,000	0.090
Arkansas.....	1,574,449	134,900	0.085

II. Smaller States

In comparison with state universities in smaller states the showing for Oklahoma is even more unfavorable.

Nevada.....	81,875	\$121,565	\$1.484
Utah.....	373,351	160,446	0.429
Colorado.....	477,024	190,000	0.237
Wyoming.....	145,965	33,885	0.232
Arizona.....	204,354	42,050	0.205
North Dakota.....	577,056	116,243	0.201
Montana.....	376,053	70,000	0.186
Oregon.....	672,765	125,000	0.185
Idaho.....	325,594	52,000	0.159
South Dakota.....	583,888	80,500	0.137
New Mexico.....	327,301	32,000	0.097
OKLAHOMA.....	1,657,155	150,000	0.090

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE

It is of course impossible to tell at what rate the attendance at the University will increase. In most states the attendance at the State University is about one student for each thousand of population. On this basis the total enrollment at the University should be about 1600. Since the total enrollment for 1912-1913 will be approximately 900, which is considerably below the normal expectation, it seems

probable that during the next biennium a rapidly increasing number of students must be provided for. The enrollment by schools and colleges from 1900 to 1912 is shown in Table V.

TABLE V
Enrollment by Schools and Colleges
From 1900 to 1912

YEAR	G AD.	A. & S.	FINE ARTS			LAW	MED.	PHAR.	ENGR.	PREP.	TOTAL	SUM.	TOTAL A
			PREP.	COLLEGE	TOTAL								
1900-01	---	56	---	---	814*	---	8	41	---	238	393	---	---
1901-02	---	79	---	---	38 *	---	8	22	---	254	359	---	---
1902-03	---	115	---	---	76 *	---	8	19	---	288	465	---	---
1903-04	---	128	---	---	77 *	---	5	25	4	250	467	---	---
1904-05	---	125	---	---	113 *	---	7	43	15	214	475	---	---
1905-06	---	152	---	---	133 *	---	16	43	34	261	600	---	---
1906-07	---	158	---	---	156 *	---	13	45	43	229	623	---	---
1907-08	3	194	---	---	203 *	---	15	51	55	251	708	---	---
1908 09	6	216	103	78	181	---	16	42	51	214	646	124	696
1909-10	11	293	63	88	151	45	21	54	50	132	692	---	---
1910-11	23	393	67	131	198	92	63	56	46	---	821	163	870
1911-12	20	326	50	118	168	115	53	58	43	---	738	143	793

†Music.

—Pre-Medical.

ΔThis total includes summer session, duplicates not counted.

||This total does not include summer session students.

*Number of preparatory and college students not known.

At the University there is no general assembly of the students at which a record of attendance can be made. We have, however, found the number actually enrolled on the first of each month, for the first semester of 1911-1912 and for the first semester of the year 1912-1913. From each of these figures we have deducted the number of students who withdrew during the previous month, and the results have been averaged to get the average regular attendance for the semester.

First Semester, 1912-1913

Date	Registered		Actually Enrolled
	To Date	To Date	
Previous to October 1 but withdrawing before October 1.	4		
October 1.....	650	4	646
November 1.....	685	20	665
December 1.....	694	33	661
January 1.....	701	40	661
Average number students in attendance for semester			659

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First Semester, 1911-1912

Date	Registered	Withdrawals	Actually Enrolled
Previous to October 1, but withdrawing before October 15			
October 1.....	590	5	585
November 1.....	637	14	623
December 1.....	652	30	622
January 1.....	664	36	628
Average number students in attendance for semester			615
		1911-1912	1912-1913
Average attendance first semester.....	615		659
Enrolled to January 1.....	664		701

OKLAHOMA STUDENTS IN OTHER STATES

An examination of the catalogs of such educational institutions as were available shows that over a thousand students residing in Oklahoma are attending schools outside of the State. If complete lists were made, there is no doubt that the total would exceed 1,500 and might possibly reach 2,000. While it is desirable that a portion of our young men and women seek education elsewhere there is no justification in allowing the present condition to continue indefinitely. It will be of inestimable value to the State to have its sons and daughters educated at home, remain in touch with local conditions and be prepared to take their places in the work of developing our State.

The State also suffers a substantial financial loss. The average annual expenses of the students attending college outside of Oklahoma is probably about \$500.00 each. There is thus taken from our State annually about three quarters of a million of dollars, most of which should be expended here and will be so expended as soon as the University has proper buildings and equipment.

METHOD OF MANAGING REVENUES FROM LANDS

Attention is called to the situation with reference to revenues from land and permanent funds. In 1909 and 1910 these revenues were apportioned to the University and to other state schools in accordance with the apportionment established by law. In 1911, the Legislature made specific appropriations of the revenues.

At present the University has funds "apportioned" to it and other funds from the same source "appropriated" for it. In order to establish a definite method of procedure for the University and other State educational institutions a bill [Senate Bill No—] has been prepared with the assistance of the attorney of the Commissioner of the Land Office. The bill is based on the belief that since these funds were

granted by Act of Congress of the United States and are not derived from public taxation, they are not subject to the provision of the State constitution with reference to specific appropriation and do not revert to the State in case they are unexpended within a given period. By the terms of the grant, these funds are set aside for the purposes named and the duty of the Legislature ends with apportioning them among the various institutions entitled thereto and to prescribing the method of expenditure. A decision of the court to this effect has been rendered in a similar case arising in another state. The passage of this bill will give to each of the schools entitled thereto its share of the revenues derived from lands and trust funds and will render unnecessary special appropriation bills accomplishing the same purpose in a less desirable way. It will also to some extent reduce the tendency of the State educational institutions to become entangled in the politics usually surrounding the securing of appropriations.

A MILLAGE TAX

A further step in the direction of removing the state educational institutions from political influence should be taken by placing all such institutions, the permanency of which is unquestioned, upon a millage basis. A constitutional amendment allowing the Legislature to take such action should be made. Many educational institutions in other states have been placed upon the millage basis and it is the unanimous testimony of all that great advantages have arisen therefrom because of the removal of the institution from political pressure and because of the possibility of better planning the progress of the institution when the approximate resources for a series of years are known in advance.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION

There is printed herewith the report of Dr. Kendric C. Babcock, Inspector of Higher Educational Institutions for the United States Bureau of Education.

It is a pleasure to have the opinion of an expert that in many respects the University is satisfactory. The University recognizes the justice of his criticism of the University in other respects, and prints the report in order that the citizens of Oklahoma may know to what extent their University is defective and may thus cooperate intelligently with the authorities of the University in building up as speedily as possible an institution of which we may all be proud.

REPORT OF DR. K. C. BABCOCK, INSPECTOR OF
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION

REPORT ON THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

December 26, 1912.

I. Inspection

Inspection was made October 15th to 18th, 1912, immediately following the formal inauguration of President Brooks, who had, however, been in service since last spring. The University was seen under practically normal conditions, since the single day of inaugural festivities did not greatly disturb the usual routine of instruction.

Several conferences were held with President Brooks; Dean Monnet of the Law School, who was acting president in 1911-12; and Dean Buchanan. Nearly all of the heads of departments and many of the professors and instructors were interviewed and many of them seen at work in their class-rooms and laboratories. With these men were discussed the organization and scope of their work, the needs of their departments and of the University, and the quality of the student material furnished by the secondary schools of the State under present conditions. No attempt to inspect the work of the Medical Department was made.

II. Plant

The University is located in the suburbs of the little city of Norman, about eighteen miles from Oklahoma City. The campus is a spacious, well-selected tract, upon which a large number of trees has been planted. The buildings as a whole, with the exception of the administration building, a very fine brick and stone structure now used for instruction also, are mediocre and inadequate even for the current needs of the institution. A handsome new law school is now under construction, and this will give some relief; but not more than four or five rooms in the library building, in the basement of which the Law School and its library have been crowded, will be released for general purposes, and these will soon be needed for the library itself. A new science building is needed, in order to place the work in the several departments in more satisfactory condition. Geology and botany fare better than the others in the matter of accommodations, though they share one modest building with chemistry, pharmacy, pathology, histology, bacteriology and the laboratories of the State Pure Food and Health Commissions.

The engineering building, a plain brick and concrete structure, while fairly adequate for immediate needs, is hardly more than a

makeshift and will soon be outgrown, if much development in engineering is undertaken.

The gymnasium is anything but a credit to the University. Its lighting is bad, its ventilation is worse, and the arrangement and condition of dressing-rooms and baths are unsanitary to an alarming degree.

The general upkeep of the plant, considering the stage of its development, is good. It shows signs of recent improvement.

III. Organization

The University has no peculiarity of organization. It consists of a Graduate School, which is scarcely more than a beginning, limiting itself to the work for the master's degree; a College of Arts and Sciences (including a School of Teaching); College of Engineering; Schools of Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, and Pharmacy. Since 1909 the State has maintained a separate School of Mines and Metallurgy, but the College of Engineering of the University includes a School of Mining Geology. Courses in various kinds of engineering are also given, under the authority of the State, at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, where a new building for engineering has just been completed. Oklahoma thus illustrates the questionable policy of distributing its engineering work among three higher educational institutions. The State is now and will continue indefinitely to be predominantly agricultural, and the demand for standard high-grade engineering training could well be met by a single agency, in which should be developed a body of teachers and students sufficiently large to give both impetus and enthusiasm to engineering instruction of standard quality. Needed opportunities for purely vocational and secondary training might well be distributed, just as vocational instruction in agriculture is now developed in Oklahoma and neighboring states. The equipment and spirit of the work in mechanic arts in the Oklahoma City high school is an excellent illustration of what other communities may be expected to undertake.

Another feature of the present situation in Oklahoma is the fact that the State stands sponsor for granting different grades of the same degree by different institutions. The degree of Bachelor of Science is granted upon one basis at the University and upon another basis at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. An engineering student in the latter case bases his four-year course upon two years of high school work or upon examinations representing not more than five units of the ordinary admission subjects; an engineering student in the University bases his four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, in one of the engineering divisions, upon a standard four-years high school course. The University is bound to suffer in

enrollment and in its attempt to build up standard engineering courses in a good scientific or university atmosphere, so long as this difference in institutional requirements continues to exist. The State cannot afford indefinitely to grant degrees of the same name with varying significance, any more than it could afford to mint dollars of varying weight.

The School of Fine Arts is the section of the University organization which is most open to objection on the ground of the elaborate announcements which it makes, especially in art, drawing and painting. These are discussed further under Section V.

The work of the Medical School is divided, two years being given at Norman and two years at Oklahoma City. But for a slight deficiency in the matter of hospital facilities, the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association would have been able to list this Medical School in its Class A.

The revenues of the institution amount to about \$175,000 per year. These are derived chiefly from appropriations by the Legislature. About \$22,000 per year represents the income from the lands received from the Federal Government.

IV. Administration

The business administration of the University, from the somewhat cursory inquiry which I made, appears to be carried on in a sensible manner, with a budget system for the different departments. The equalization of the use of the different parts of the plant will be worked out further by President Brooks. The proportion of educational expenditure to administration charges seems satisfactory. I found no evidence of unduly large charges for clerical staff, registrars, deans, etc.

President Brooks accepted the Presidency of the University of Oklahoma with very definite pledges on the part of the Board of Education not to interfere with his management of the institution. This pledge was publicly acknowledged by the President of the Board in his address during the inaugural exercises. In view of the various changes of the last five years and of the unfortunate notoriety into which they brought the University and its governing boards, it is gratifying to find this Board ready to seek a strong man, experienced in educational administration, to pay him well, and to give him powers commensurate with the responsibilities laid upon him. It is also gratifying to be able to report that I found no evidence that the Board has thus far failed to keep its pledges to the President. Outside attempts have been made to use political pressure, but both the Board and the Governor have supported the President.

It is quite obvious, however, that the Board of Education is not

out of politics, though the responsibility for this condition cannot be easily determined. Three members of the Board were removed "for cause" by the Governor last June, on account of differences between the Governor and the Board, seemingly over matters relating to the State adoption of text-books and to certain appointments made by the Board during the preceding year. The President of the Board, who is the Superintendent of Public Instruction, a member *EX OFFICIO*, was not removed. The legality of the new appointments by the Governor was contested by the members of the old Board and a temporary injunction prevented the Board from meeting and inducting into office the new members. The State Senate, called by the Governor to meet in special session December 3rd, refused to confirm any appointees on the Board. The Governor therefore appointed a temporary Board, with the understanding that the settlement of the whole matter should be referred to the Legislature, when it meets in January. Practically for some months the President has had to run the University without a Board or to close the institution. There are abundant evidences of strong public sentiment against interference with the affairs of the University for political, partisan, or personal reasons. This sentiment seems to be strong and vigorous enough to constitute a safe reliance in the development of a progressive policy by the new administration. It should be noted in this connection that this Board of Education, which controls so large a proportion of the higher educational institutions of the State, does not control the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which is by law placed under the authority of the State Board of Agriculture. It would be hardly fair, therefore, to compare this degree of centralization of control of higher educational institutions with the plan of a central board in other states which controls the agricultural college as well as the university. Only by a more thorough-going cooperation between the boards than now seems likely, will the benefits of central control be gained by Oklahoma.

The scale of salaries of the faculty is relatively low. The maximum salary of the professor is \$2,000, with some additions—about \$250—in the case of those who serve as deans. The dean of the Law School is paid \$4,000. In view of the isolation of the University these salaries will be found hardly sufficient to obtain and to hold, as a rule, the best quality of teachers. The desirability of an immediate increase in the standard salary is emphasized by what would be called in economics, the factor of risk. Even when this stage has been passed and the stability of administration gives assurance of permanency of tenure, salaries should be pushed up rapidly to \$3,000.

The relation of the University to the high schools of the State is one needing most careful and sympathetic attention. Last year the

inspector of high schools served under the Board of Education and made no reports to the University. This year he has been made a professor in the University and will operate under the direction of the President, being ultimately responsible to the Board of Education. There is therefore more or less uncertainty as to the standards represented by the high school graduates who are admitted to the University from the various high schools of the State. This will continue until some uniform examination of these schools has been made and an evaluation of the credits which their graduates represent has been established. Success will come slowly for a movement improving the high schools, even with the most loyal support from the University. Several of the State agencies for intermediate or higher education operate directly to retard the growth of local high schools. These agencies, such as the normal schools, the various State schools of agriculture, and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, undermine the high school system by receiving students who have not completed the courses in their local high schools. Continuance of the practice will necessarily retard still further the development of the secondary school system.

V. Standards

In the discussion of standards of admission, the statement just made regarding the condition of the high schools must be kept in mind. The range of variation in the units presented by different high schools under present conditions must be rather wide. As a practical procedure the University is giving the schools the benefit of its own doubts. Two hundred seventeen credentials for admission were checked over.

Presenting 15 or more units.....	160 or 73.7 per cent
Presenting 14 or 14 1-2 units.....	25 or 11.5 per cent
Presenting 13 or 13 1-2 units.....	13 or 6 - per cent
Presenting 12 or 12 1-2 units.....	16 or 7.3 per cent
Presenting 11 units.....	3 or 1.5 per cent
Special or unclassified students.....	19
Students in advanced standing.....	22
Engineering freshmen.....	24
Law freshmen about.....	41

Thirty-six affiliated high schools were represented by these entrants; 20 non-affiliated high schools [those offering less than 15 units or having fewer than 4 teachers] also sent students; 43 other schools, including the normal schools and State agricultural schools and schools outside the State, were represented in the total. The Committee on Admissions, of which Professor Gittinger is chairman, in the administration of the entrance requirements, is to be commended for its judicious and painstaking work under many difficulties, difficulties which

will not be overcome until the whole system of high schools has been given a thorough examination by a State inspector. The difficulty concerning high schools is perhaps illustrated by the divergence between the number of schools in the State with which the University has affiliation and the number, four, recognized by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It is hardly possible that the standards of the University differ so much from the standards of the North Central Association as these figures indicate.

The present faculty is a comparatively new body and in spite of the upheavals and interferences of recent years, it has surprisingly good esprit de corps. Of the seventy-six members of the faculty, excluding lecturers in the Medical Department, clerks, and assistants, only ten date their appointment previous to 1906, and only seventeen previous to 1908. Five members of the law faculty date their appointment since 1909, the year of the organization of the Law School. Twelve appointments date from 1908, eight from 1909, twelve from 1910, fifteen from 1911, twelve from 1912. Of these seventy-six members of the faculty, six [the athletic coach and five teachers of music] have no degree of any kind, twenty-eight have only the A. B. or similar bachelor's degree, twenty-two have bachelor's and master's degrees, and five, the Ph. D. degree. Thirteen of the nineteen holding the degree of M. D. have no other degrees. Six have the LL. B., one of whom is without an academic degree. One man has the degree of M. E. While the degree Ph. D. is unfortunately not an evidence of teaching ability, it is noticeable that only 9.8 per cent of the academic faculty of the University of Oklahoma, excluding the faculty of Law and Medicine, hold this degree, in contrast to 40 per cent of the faculty of the University of North Dakota.

Many classes were visited during this inspection and much good teaching was observed. Taken as a whole the methods of instruction and the spirit of the classroom would be rated somewhat above the average. The number of students in classes or in sections was satisfactory. Only in rare instances did I find a class running above thirty. Similarly the number of hours required of an instructor was not excessive.

The number of special or unclassified students is kept down well, except in the School of Fine Arts, where they number seventy-nine of the total of one-hundred and twenty-three. The School of Fine Arts is the portion of the University organization which is most open to objection. The course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music seems to be much stronger and more easily justified on a general view of the conditions of the University than the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Painting. As a matter of fact, neither the argu-

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ments presented by the officers of the School of Fine Arts nor the observations made of its equipment and work are convincing as to the advisability of continuing to give a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Painting. Without collections of paintings or galleries in the University or within reasonable reach, and with the local demand much stronger for elementary than for advanced instruction in drawing and painting, it would seem as though the University might well abandon this part of its fine arts work and devote its energies to making still stronger and richer the present course leading to a degree in music, or a course in which music shall be the major study. Under present conditions the latter work seems to be soundly organized and judiciously administered.

An examination of the description of courses in the College of Arts and Sciences indicates a slight tendency to carry on the announcement of courses which have not been given for several years, but no one department seems to be an especial offender in this particular. Approximately 170 courses are announced for the first semester, including certain courses alternating with other courses, for example, courses in German given in 1911-12 and not in 1912-13, and other courses matching them given in 1912-13 and not in 1911-12. The number of these alternating courses is about 27. Eliminating this duplicate group the total number of first semester courses would be approximately 143. Of these 97, were given both years; 19 appear not to have been given for the last two years, and no memorandum shows when they were last given.

VI. Spirit

The spirit of the University of Oklahoma appears to be wholesome, virile, and ambitious. Faculty and students alike are earnest for improvement and for service. They are quite undismayed by difficulties and limitations and appear eagerly to respond to the call of an experienced and courageous leader like President Brooks. The nature of the training of the faculty and the necessity for devoting themselves to the teaching function have combined to prevent any very large scholarly activity, though four or five exceptions should be mentioned. Briefly speaking, the Law School seems to be the department which has most certainly "found itself" and when it occupies its new building it will probably be the most significant division of the University.

KENDRIC C. BABCOCK,

Specialist in Higher Education.



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